WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL.

ston-The Bull in Honor of Washington-

Fashions of a Century Ago.

1789 WASHINGTON 1889

Complete History of the Great Event New Yorkers Are Joyously Celebrating.

THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON

And the Scenes That Marked the Foundation of the Grand National Republic.

HOW THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

And Patriots Struggled to Preserve the Constitution and Form a Free Government.

LEAVES FROM THE LIFE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

His First Inaugural, His Memorable Journey to the Ohio, His Death and His Ancestry.

anything else had this Congress been for

many months. Driven from city to city,

become the object of contempt and ridicule.

"Not worth a continental" had become the

where Congress was sitting, and had broken

had gone to Princeto,, to Annapolis and to Trenton, and finally, in 1783, having been

driven from Philadelphia by a band of mutinous soldiers, it had come to New

York. Here it sat in almost royal state, in a large room in the old City Hall, then

standing on the corner of Nassau and Wall

streets. There was in the Congress room a

LONG LINE OF PORTRAITS,

The King and Queen of France were there,

first Wednesday in March.

The 4th of March arrived, the old Con-

was bad, the few who straggled into New York reported a bad condition of the roads,

and the necessity sometimes of going 100 miles up along the river before a crossing could be made. This accounted for much of the delay, but the waiting members were

impatient. A letter dated March 11 was sent out. Each day stragglers came in. On April 5 the arrival of Richard Henry Lee,

Virginia, made a quorum in the Senate, that of the House had been made on April 1.

WASHINGTON AND ADAMS.

The subject uppermost in the mind of

Congress was the choice of a President and Vice President for the United States. As

upon a piece of paper two names, without in-

name been written on every piece of paper

JOURNEY TO NEW YORK

Royally Received All Along the Route.

gers were appointed-one, Charles Thomp-

that is on April 22. His progress in New

quests. Citisens from all the larger towns

the 20th of April, he arrived in New York.

soldiers and members of Congress, guns

fired all along the route as he was escorted

guest he was to be. This house, No. 52

It finally passed into the hands of John

to the house of the Hon. John Jay, whose

The first inauguration of Washington, | ing of bells, but the glory of its dying mo-performed on the balcony of old Federal | ments was one to which it had long been a Hall, April 30, 1780, marked the birth of stranger. More like a ragged outcast than our National Republic. Colonial and provincial America ceased to exist, and National America began. The hope of suc- hooted at and abused, its resolutions disrecess lay apparently in one man, revered garded, its appropriations unpaid, it had and beloved as no other man had been or ever will be, and upon the successful issue of the trust to which he was here solemnly devoted. What scene in history evertops or even equals the grandeur and significance of that glorious consecration?

common saying of the common people, who once had said "not worth a farthing." In Philadelphia a band of ploughmen had gathered under the windows of the hall The last Congress of the United States under the confederation adopted a resolu- up the meeting with taunts and threats, and tion declaring that on the first Wednesday not a man had been for ad to defend it. It in January, 1789, Presidental electors should be chosen in the several States; that on the first Wednesday in February the electors should choose a President, and that



on the first Wednesday in March Congress should meet, the President be inaugurated and the wheels of government begin to turn. gress having ceased to exist, and the new one having been summoned, there were grent expectations in the hearts of the peo-The first Wednesday in March, 1789, struck on the fourth day of the month. This is the reason why Congressional and Presidental terms begin and end on March 4. great expectations in the hearts of the peo-ple, but by 12 o'clock there were present but 8 Senators and 13 Representatives. Days went by and none came. The weather But though the Government was born on

March 4, 1789, it did not begin active existence notil several weeks later. Steamboats were not dreamed of then, and railroads did not come into being until half a century later. Traveling was slow and tiresome work, and Congress was long in coming together. The House of Representatives did not get a quorum until March 30, 26 days after the date set apart for its opening. The Senate did not organize until April 6. Congress then counted the vote and declared orge Washington elected President and John Adams, Vice President, So it comes that the Centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States is credited to April 30, 1789. and that the one hundredth anniversary of that day marks the beginning of one of the greatest celebrations of history.

At first it was intended to make the celebration a local affair, confining participation to the original 13 States. But as the grandeur of the occasion became more and more apparent there were requests from every State in the Union to be allowed to participate in the proceedings. Hence, alsost unwittingly the celebration became at once a national affair. A general invitation was extended to the entire country to take part, and the responses were so numerous as to stagger the gentlemen of the committee. From every State Commissioners were appointed and from every State in the Union came profiers from Governor and staff to be present at this already brilliant

National and State appropriations of money quickly followed, and the attendages of the President and his Cabinet, the ex-Presidents and their wives and hundreds of notables throughout the country was mused, and the citizens of the great city New York united in working for the sucocas of a great national event. Fitting indeed is this record of interest in a city so the other, Sylvanus Bourne, to go to cormopolitan. The events of a century ago, Adams. Adams was inaugurated first; given in detail below, will add to the interest of the events of to-day, commemorating as they do the foundation of a Gov erament for the people and by the people in on his way waited upon him. On Monday, the "home of the brave and the land of

THE OLD CONGRESS.

How It Expired in New York-A Great Suctional Event-How it Was Driven From City to City-An Interesting Scrap

It was on the evening of March 5, 1789, that, in the city of New York, the old Continental Congress expired. It had gone on told when we speak of the inaugural cere-amid the booming of cannon and the ring-monies of Adams. John Randolph and hig-

about the doors of Federal Hall when Adams drove by. They pressed too closely, and Randolph never forgot to his dying day "the manner in which my brother was



blazoned on the escutcheon of the vice-regal carriage. The Randolph anger was against Adams, however, not the coachman, and accounted for by the bitter enmity of the

WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY. Meantime Sylvanus Bourne had carried his message to Mount Vernon, and General Washington had set out on a journey, the like of which our country has never known before or since. Only when Lincoln was buried and Garfield carried to the sea have

buried and Garfield carried to the sea have the people risen in the same way. Our demonstrations have always been in the hands of committees, But with Washing-ton's progress it was different. People met him everywhere with the spontaneous de-light and enthusiasm of children. He had not gone a mile from his own door when a crowd of friends and neighbors on horse-back crowded about his carriage and rode with him to Alexandris. The Mayor of that town met him at the tevern where the horses stopped. Speeches were made and horses stopped. Speeches were made and farewells taken, and so much of affection farewells taken, and so much of affection displayed that the calm face of Washington worked with emotion. The people followed him to the banks of the Potomac, where the entirens of Georgetown had come in such numbers that the Alexandrians gave way, leaving to them the privilege of escorting their illustrious neighbor on his way. But hardly had he reached Baltimore before the booming of cannon was heard and again the people flocked about him. It was Sunday booming of cannon was heard and again the people flocked about him. It was Sunday evening when Wilmington was reached, and the good people of that town, with all their patriotism stirred, were yet too much in awe of the Sabbath day to decorate their houses. So they compromised with their consciences and illuminated instead a vessel in the harbor. At Philadelphia the reception was rough and Washington leaving in the harbor. At Philadelphia the reception was royal, and Washington, leaving his carriage, mounted a white horse and rode through the town. At Gray's Ferry arches of evergreens spanned the road, and as Washington passed under one of them a wreath of laurel was lowered upon his brow. The roads were lined with thousands upon thousands of people all shouting with joy. When the rain began to fall Washington declined the escort of the city troop, saying he would not ride under cover while they were exposed to the rain. were exposed to the rain. TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

At Trenton, over Assunpink creek, where 12 years before Washington had retreated



seen raised, covered with loyal inscriptions Young women and children in white with white garlands on their heads, strewed flow-ers in his way, singing:

Welcome, mighty chief, once more, W-lcome to this grateful shore; Now no mercenary foe Aims again the fatal blow, Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave, Those thy conquering arms did save, Build for thee triumphal bowers; Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers, Strew your hero's way with flowers. General Washington writes to them as the "white-robed choir," and says that im-pression has been made on his mind that "will never be effaced."

At Elizabethtown, in the house of Elias Boudinot, Washington first met the com-mittee of Congress. At the Elizabethtown point the barge was waiting which was to convey him to New York. This was on Thursday, the 23d of April. And now beto General Washington there was but one voice. All the 69 votes were cast for him. About the Vice President Congress differed. Adams was regarded as a snob, and as have voice. All the 69 votes were east for him.
About the Vice President Congress differed.
Adams was regarded as a snob, and as having been affected by contact with foreign courts, and sentences from his book, like this, "The rich, the well-born and the able crystal mirror. Gayly dressed people stood on the wharves, and ships with flags waving lay all about. People shouted and waved banners, and over the water came now and then the exultant boom of cannon. In the barge itself ast Washington, rowed by 13 pilots in white uniforms. All about him darted boats gayly decorated. Washington

this, "The rich, the well-born and the able will acquire an influence among the people that will soon be too much for simple henesty and plain sense in a House of Representatives," were quoted against him; notwithstanding, he carried the day against General Clinton, the favorite candidate. As the Constitution then read, the duty of each was deeply affected. LANDING IN NEW YORK. elector was to vote in this way: He wrote Just as Bedloe's Island was reached, large sloop under full sail swept up, and some 20 ladnes and gentlemen standing on deck broke into song. Hats were waved, other ships rode by, oars were presented. Even the porpoises awam up to the surface "as if they had risen up," said Elias Boudinot. "What was the cause of all this happiness?" Only the Spanish ship-of-war was silent. It had neither flags nor sails visible. Everything on board was ominously silent. The people were aghast, as they glanced that way, and almost indignant. But suddenly as Washington's boat swept by, the colors of all the nations appeared on the rigging, 13 guns were fired, the yards were manned. The effect was electrical and one of the most startling of that day.

At Murray's wharf, now the foot of Wall ome 20 ladies and gentlemen standing or President. The one receiving the greatest number of votes was to be President, the next in order Vice President. Had Adams' containing that of Washington, neither would have been elected, and the House of Representatives would then have had to de-How Washington and Adams Reached the Capital - The Father of His Country

The electoral vote counted, two messen-At Murray's whar, now the foot of Wall street, the party landed. A rich crimson carpet was laid up the steps to the carriage; but the General preferred walking to the Franklin House (now Franklin square), which had been fitted up as his residence. The city troop accompanied him, and all the dignitaries of the town. "He frequently," says Miss Quincy, "bowed to the multitude and took off his hat to the ladjes son, to carry the news to Washington, and York was one long series of popular conquently," says Miss Quincy, "bowed to the multitude and took off his hat to the ladies the 20th of April, he arrived in New York. at the windows, who waved their handker-At King's Bridge he was met by mounted chiefs before him and shed tears of joy and chiefs before him and shed tears of joy and congratulations." "The decorations of the ships, the loud acclamations of the people, which jent the skies as I walked along the streety," said Washington that night in his diary, "filled my mind with sensations as peaceful (considering the reverse of this scene, which may be the case after all my efforts to do good) as they are pleasing."

Once arrived in town, the inaugural ceremonies might well, it would seem, have begun. But people were not so hurried in those days, and there was much that had to be done. Broadway, near the corner of Exchange Place, was afterward the residence of Aaron Burr when he killed Alexander Hamilton. Jacob Astor. There is an anecdote always

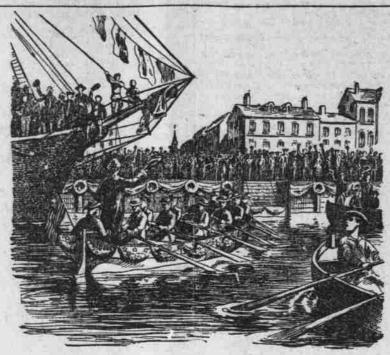
the inauguration oath was administered. These columns supported four high Doric pillars, over which, in the pediment, were ornamental figures and a great American eagle carrying 13 arrows and the arms of the United States. Within the building were the Representatives room, the Senate chamber, the committee prompt and lance room. nposing Ceremonies—New York Filled With Patriots-The Inaugural Procesber, the committee rooms, sudience room, and ante-chambers, a library and a marble-paved hallway extending from the bottom to the top of the building, and rooted by a glass cupola, so that a strong light might be thrown down on the lobby adjoining the Senate chamber. The capacity of New York City in 1789 on he occasion of Washington's inauguration was fully tested by the crowds that had been pouring into the city for a fortnight previous to the 30th of April from all parts of the Union all same

of the Union, all eager to witness the imposing ceremonial which was to complete the organization of the Government. All the taverns and boarding houses were thronged with visitors and every private house was filled with guests. A young lady, in writing to a friend of the difficulty in obtaining accommodations, said: "We shall remain here, even if we have to sleep in tents, as so many will have to do. Mr. Williamson had promised to engage us rooms at Fraunces, but that was jammed thrown down on the lobby adjoining the Senate chamber.

The Senate chamber.

The Senate chamber was 40 by 30 and 15 feet high, with fireplaces of American marble or "as fine a grain as any from Europe." On the ceiling were a sun and 13 stars.

The Representatives' room, or Federal Hall proner, was 61 feet deep, 58 feet wide, and 36 high, and contained four fireplaces. On the Broad street side were two galleries for spectators; at the north end was the Speaker's chair, and arranged in circular form in the room were seats for the fifty-



long ago, as was every other public house; and now, while we were waiting at Mrs. Vandervoort's, in Maiden Lane, till after dinner, two of our beaux are running about town, determined to obtain the best places for us to stay at which can be opened for love, money or the most persuasive

The booming of cannon at sunrise began the ceremonies of the day, and at 9 o'clock the bells of the churches rang for half an hour, calling the congregations to assemble in their respective places of worship, to im-plore the blessings of Heaven upon their new Government, its favor and protection to the President, and success and acceptance to THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

The military were meanwhile preparing to parade, and at 13 o'clock marched before the President's house on Cherry street. A part of the procession came direct from Federal Hall. Following Captain Stakes with his troop of horse were the "assistants"—General Samuel Blatchley Webb, Colonel William S. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Fish, Lieutenant Colonel Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Leonard Bleecker and Mr. John R. Livingston. Following the assistants were Egbert Benson, Fisher Ames and Daniel Carroll, the committee of the House of Representatives; Richard the three great departments, and gentlemen in carriages and citizens on foot. The full procession left the Presidental The full procession left the Presidental Mansion at 12:30 o'clock and proceeded to Mansion at 12:30 o clock and proceeded to Federal Hall via Queen street, Great Dock and Broad street. Colonel Morgan Lewis, as grand marshal, attended by Majors Van Horne and Jacob Morton, as aids de camp, led the way. Then followed the troop of horse, the artillery, the two companies of grenadiers, a company of light infantry and grensdiers, a company of light infantry and the battalion men, a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders with the national music of the bagpine, the Sheriff, Robert Boyd, on horseback; the Senate Committee, the President in a state coach, drawn by four horses and attended by the assistants and civil officers; Colonel Humphreys and Tobias Lear, in the President's own carriage; the Committee of the House, Mr. Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston, His Excellency the Count de Mouse. ngston, His Excellency the Count de Moustier, His Excellency Don Diegode Gardoqui the French and Spanish Ambassadors; othe

gentlemen of distinction, and a multitude of citizens. The two companies of grena-ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION. One, composed of the tallest young men in the city, were dressed "in blue with red facings and gold-laced ornaments, cocked hats with white feathers, with waistcoats and breeches and white gaiters, or spatter-dashes, close buttoned from the shoe to the knee and covering the shoe buckle. Thesecond, or German company, wore blue coats with yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters similar to those already de-scribed, and towering caps, cone shaped, and faced with black bear skin."

When the military, which amounted to

nine representatives. The most elegant and most-talked-of ornament of the building was the eagle on the outside.

was the eagle on the outside.

After Congress had begun the transaction of business the building was crowded with visitors, so eager were all to inspect this wonderful structure. It might be added that after Congress moved to Philadelphia, Federal Hall was aftered to receive the courts and the State Assembly, and was taken down in 1813 to make way for buildings which in turn gave way to the old custom house and to the United States subtreasury building of to-day.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED. When Washington reached the Senate Chamber he was received by Vice President Adams, who conducted him to the chair of state and introduced him to the assembled

nembers of Congress.
"Sir," said the Vice President, "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready," was the reply.

He was at once conducted to the balcony in front of the Senate chamber, which leaked ways Bread street and the oath was

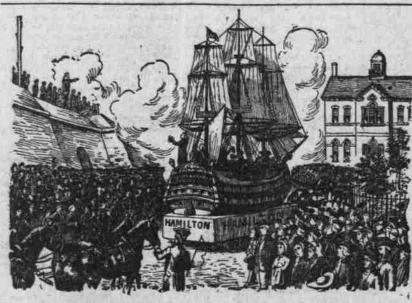
looked upon Broad street, and the oath was administered. Besides Adams, Clinton and Henry Lee, Ralph Izard and Tristram Dal-the balcony, were Roger Sherman and ton, the committee of the Senate; John Jay, General Henry Knox, Samuel Osgoad, Ar-thur Lee, Walter Livingston, the heads of Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, and in the rear the Senators, Representa-tives and other distinguished officials. Alexander Hamilton viewed the ceremony from his residence opposite, at the corner of Wall and Broad streets. Broad and Wall streets in each direction presented a compact mass of upturned faces, and it is remarked that every person was still as a statue and profound silence reigned. The windows and housetops were crowded with people. Spectators exactly on the opposite side have many times described the appearance of the group on the balcony.

Washington stood in the center of the balcony between two pillows, clad in a com-plete suit of elegant broadcloth of American manufacture, with white silk stockings, manufacture, with white silk stockings, also a native production, plain silver buckles in his shoes, head uncovered, his hair heavily powdered and tied in a cue, according to the fashion of the day. He stood upon a square stone slightly elevated above the floor of the balcony. Just before the oath was to be administered it was discovered that there was no Bible in Federal Hall, but Chancellor Livingston borrowed one from St. John's Lodge of Masons, which was near by, and that Bible is still the property of that lodge.

Chancellor Livingston slowly pronounced

turning to the multitude, he said in a loud

voice:
"Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"



Old Procession-Saluting Ship of State at Bowling Green.

'not more than 500 men," and whose "appearance was quite pretty," arrived within 200 yards of Federal Hall at 1 o'clock, they 200 yards of Federal Hall at 1 o'clock, they were drawn up on each side, and Washington and the assistants and the gentlemen especially invited passed through the lines and proceeded to the Senate Chamber of the "Federal State House." This building, which had been the old city hall, had been renovated and improved at an expense of \$32,000, which sum was advanced by a number of wealthy New Yorkers, for the occupancy of the new Congress. The architect of the improvements was Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who had been the architect of St. Paul's Church, and who subsequently laid out the city of Washington. He transformed the building into an imposing structure. The arched basement on Wall and Nassau streets formed a promenade for citizens.

On the stant of the cupols of Federal Hall, and all the bells of the city broke forth at once. Shouts and acclamations from the waiting thousands were repeated again and again, and cannon becomed from every point of the compass from land and water.

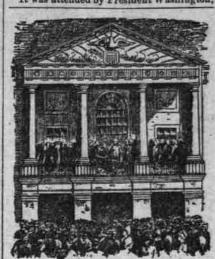
Immediately after the oath was administered Washington returned to the Senate Chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address, and then the President, accompanied by the Vice President, the Speaker, the two houses of Congress and all who attended the inauguration ceremony, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church, where services were conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate Chamber.

CAPACITY OF THE CAPITOL.

Instantly the flag was run up to the top of the staff of the cupola of Federal Hall, and all the bells of the city broke forth at

ed on foot to St. Paul's Church, where services were conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New York. After the religious services were concluded Washington entered the state coach and was escorted to his residence. That night there was a brilliant display of fireworks, private houses were illuminated, as were also the ships in the harbor, from whose decks rockets and other fireworks. whose decks rockets and other fireworks The inauguration ball did not take place

until the evening of May 7, when it was held in the Assembly rooms, a building situated on the east side of Broadway, a few doors above Wall street. It was an elaborate affair, brilliant in every way, and was regarded as the great event of the times. It was attended by President Washington,



Vice President Adams, and by a majority of the members of both Houses of Capgress. The Ministers from France and Spain were also there, together with the Governor of New York, General Knox, Mr. Jay, Mr. Hamilton, and all the other people of distinguished rank in the city.

The historian describes the ladies as being especially beautiful, while their costumes were of great beauty, of the most fashionable design, and in the height of taste. Colonel Stone describes some of the costumes worn, which will certainly convince the ladies of the present day that their "grandmothers" were "up" in all the fashions of the day. He writes as follows:

"One favorite dress was a plain celestial

the day. He writes as follows:

"One favorite dress was a plain celestial blue satin gown, with a white satin petticoat. On the neck was worn a very large Italian gause handkerchief, with border stripes of satin. The head dress was a pouf of gauze in the form of a globe, the creneaux, or headpiece, of which was composed of white satin, having a double wing in large plates and trimmed with a wreath of roses. The hair was dressed all over in detached curls, four of which, in two ranks, fell on each side of the neck and were relieved behind by a floating chignon. Another beauhind by a floating chignon. Another beau-tiful dress was a perriot made of gray In-dian taffets, with dark stripes of the same color, having two collars, one yellow and the other white, both trimmed with blue silk fringe. Under the perriot they were a yellow corset or bodice, with large cross stripes of blue. Some of the ladies with this dress wore hats, a l'Espagnoic of white satin. This hat, which, with a plume, was satin. This nat, which, with a place, was a very popular article of head dress, was relieved on the left side by two handsome cockades. On the neck was worn a very large gauze handkerchief, the ends of which were hidden under the bodice, after the manner represented in Trumbull's and Stuart's portraits of Lady Washington."

THE OLD TIME 400. Clad in such costumes as these, it is not difficult to imagine the surpassing loveliness of the ladies who graced the ball with their presence. Among them were Lady Stirling and her two daughters, Lady Mary Watts, Lady Kitty Duer, Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, who was sister of the Late Lord Stirling; Mrs. Montgomery, widow of the late hero of Quebee; Lady Christiana Griffin, Lady Temple, the Marchioness de Breham, Mme. de la Forrest, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Provost, wife of Bishop Provost; Mrs. Duane, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Dominic Lynch, Mrs. Clad in such costumes as these, it is



Federal Hall-Washington Driving by Before

Eibridge Gerry, Mrs. Wilson S. Smith, Mrs. James H. Maxwell, Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Livingston, the Misses Bayard and Miss Van Zandt. All these ladies were of themselves hand-some, and if we are to accept the portrait of one, Mrs. John Jay, painted by the cele-brated artist, Pine, as a sample, she was quite the "loveliest creature under the sun."

The cotillon was dauced, and President Washington had for partners Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. Maxwell. In the minuet he danced with Miss Van Zandt. With Mrs. Maxwell he had danced the oath. Washington reverently repeated before while he was in headquarters at Moritafter him. The Bible was raised. As ristown, where before her marriage she was the President bowed to kiss it, he said in a clear voice: "I swear," then closing his eyes, added, "So help me, God."

"It is done," said the Chancellor. Then, ivory fan made in Paris especially for the occasion, which, when opened, revealed an exquisitely painted medallion portrait of Washington, executed in profile.

IRVING'S ACCOUNT

Of the Inauguration of Washington-An August Scene - Washington Deeply Moved by the Demonstration-A Joyous

In Irving's "Life of Washington" is the following account of the inauguration: "The inauguration took place on the 30th of April. At 9 o'clock in the morning there were religious services in all the churches, and prayers put up for the blessing of heaven on the new government. At 12 o'clock the city troops paraded before Washington's door, and soon after the committees of Congress and heads of departments came in their carriages. At 12:30 the procession moved forward preceded by the troops; next came the committees and heads of departments in their carriages;

"About 200 yards before reaching the hall, Washington and his suite alighted from their carriages, and passed through the people, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, a government instituted by themstroops, who were drawn up on each side, the people of the United States, and the people of the Un Washington and his suite alighted from their carriages, and passed through the troops, who were drawn up on each side,

when, at the appointed hour, Washington made his appearance, accompanied by various public functionaries, and members

various public functionaries, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. He was clad in a full suit of dark brown cloth, of American manufacture, with a steel-hilted dress sword, white silk stockings, and silver shoe buckles. His hair was dressed and powdered in the fashion of the day, and worn in a beg and solitaire.

His entrance on the balcony was hailed by universal shouts. He was evidently moved by this demonstration of public affection. Advancing to the front of the balcony he laid his hand upon his heart, bowed several times, and then retreated to an armchair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him; and were hushed at once into profound silence.

A REVERENTIAL KISS.

"After a few moments Washington rose and again came forward. John Adams, the Vice President, stood on his right; on his left the Chancellor of the State, Robert R. Livingston; somewhat in the rear were Roger Sherman, Alexander Hamilton, Generals Knox, St. Clair, the Baron Steuben and others.

erals Knox, St. Clair, the Baron Steuben and others.

"The Chancellor advanced to administer the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and Mr. Otis, the Secretary of the Senate, held up the Bible on its crimson cushion. The oath was read slowly and distinctly; Washington at the same time laying his hand on the open Bible. When it was concluded, he replied solemnly, 'I swear—so help me God!' Mr. Otis would have raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down reverently and kissed it.

"The Chancellor now stepped forward, waved his hand and exclaimed, 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States!' At this moment a flag was displayed on the cupola of the hall; on which signal there was a general discharge of ar-

signal there was a general discharge of ar-tillery on the battery. All the bells in the



"Washington again bowed to the people and returned into the Senate chamber, where and returned into the Senate chamber, where he delivered, to both Houses of Congress, his inaugural address, characterized by his usual modesty, moderation and good sense, but uttered with a voice deep, slightly tremulous, and so low as to demand close attention in the listeners. After this he proceeded with the whole assemblage on foot to St. Panl's Church where prayers suited to St. Paul's Church, where prayers suited to St. Paul's Church, where prayers sailed to the occasion were read by Dr. Prevost, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, who had been appointed by the Senate one of the chaplains of Congress, So closed the ceremonies of the inaugura

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

The First Inaugural Speech-How the First President of the United States Assumed the Duties of His High Office,

The inaugural address of the first Presi dent was not delivered from the balcon where the oath of office was administe but after that impressive ceremony was con eluded Washington retired to the Senas Chamber and there read his address as fol-

"Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with reneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an im-mutable decision as the asylum of my declining years—a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to in-clination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed

on it by time.
"On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be pequilarly conscious of his own de-ficiences. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appre-ciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if in accepting this task, I have been too much swayed by a remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcondent proof of the confidence to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination for the

WEIGHTY AND UNTRIED cares before me, my error will he palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with



under which I have in obedience to the then Washington in a coach of state, his aide-de-camp, Colonel Humphreys, and his secretary, Mr. Lear; in his own carriage. The foreign ministers and a long train of citizens brought up the rear. their carriages, and passed through the troops, who were drawn up on each side, into the hall and Sanate chamber, where the windows, the Senate and House of Representatives were assembled. The Vice President, John Adams, recently inaugurated, advanced and conducted Washington to a chair of State at the upper end of the room. A selemn silence prevailed to its charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your seattments not less than my to take the oath of office required by the Constitution.

AN AUGUST SCENE.

"The oath was to be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York in a balcony in front of the Senate chamber, and in full view of an immense multitude occupying the street, the windows, and even roofs of the adjacent houses. The balcony formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It also compared with the means by which most balle with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It the center was a table with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It the center was a table with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It the center was a table with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It the center was a table with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns aupporting the zoof. It the center was a table with a covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns apporting the zoof. It was covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns apporting the zoof. It was covering of crimson very formed a kind of open recess, with lotty columns apporting the zoof. It was covering to the context the means the covering of crimson very formed the very formed the covering of crimson very formed to the contex

ings which the past seems to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free Government can more

auspiciously commence.

"By an article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into the subject further than to refer to the great

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more than consistent with these circumstances, and far more congental with the feelings. circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substi-tute in place of a recommendation of par-ticular measures, the tribute that is due to talents, the rectitude and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that as,on one side no local prejudices or atthat as, on one side no local prejudices or at-tachments, no separate views or party ani-mosities, will misdirect a comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so on another that the founda-tions of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of pri-vate morality, and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attri-butes which can win the affections of its eitizens and command the respect of the itizens and command the respect of the

"I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that, there exists in the economy and course of nature and dissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and sdvantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the statement of the solid prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disre-gards the eternal rule of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the

SACRED FIRE OF LIBERTY, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people. Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution, is readered expedient at the present juncture by the na-ture of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of in-quietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommen-dations on this subject, in which I would be guided by no lights derived from official op-portunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in our discernment and pursuit of the public good



The Old Washington Hotel. For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benedits of a united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregnably fortified or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted. To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most proposed to the House of Representaerly addressed to the House of Representa-tives. It concerns myself, and will, there-

fore, be as brief as possible.

"When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecu-niary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed.

And being still under the impressions which produced it I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the perinapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require. Having thus imparted to you my sentiments as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race in humble supplication—that since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessings may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this Government must depend."

WASHINGTON'S APPEARANCE.

None of the Portraits Regarded as Trathful-How He Actually Looked-Few

Caricatures of the First President. To any one who compares any of the likesesses of Washington with his death mask, there can be no doubt of the fact that absolutely none of the portraits of him in existonce can be called truthful. They are all